

Fondazione Luigi Einaudi onlus



# The Luigi Einaudi Foundation from 1964 to the Present



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The origins of the foundation named for Luigi Einaudi date to the last years of his life and are rooted in his desire to create ways to support new generations of research



**Luigi Einaudi**

scholars. The Luigi Einaudi Foundation is thus closely linked to the economist who was President of the Republic of Italy. His intellectual formulation, the materials he collected in the course of a long working life – beginning from his invaluable library and personal archives – and the

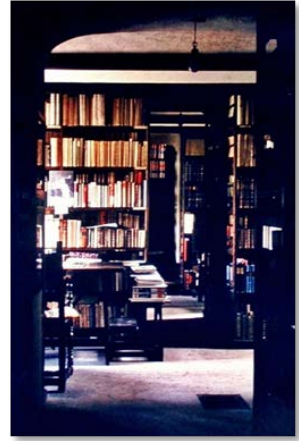
fellowship fund he established in 1959, were the basic elements around which the institution was built. It was to this end that in the weeks following Einaudi's death, his wife Ida and his sons Mario, Roberto and Giulio began talks that would enable his legacy to reach its full potential.



**Mario Einaudi and Giuseppe Grosso**

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In the years that followed, a number of alternatives were considered regarding the premises, nature and character of the cultural institution that was to carry on Einaudi's work. The signatories to the deed establishing the Luigi Einaudi Foundation signed in Turin in 1964 were the governing bodies of the Province and City of Turin, the Cassa di Risparmio di Torino and Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino banks, and the Fiat Corporation; many of the members of the Foundation's first Academic Committee were



**Library of Luigi Einaudi in Dogliani**

University of Turin faculty members. The Foundation was granted official recognition by a Presidential Decree signed in 1966. The original sponsoring bodies were joined by the Bank of Italy, enabling the Foundation to acquire financial assets, while a law passed in 1970 ensured government support for ten years starting in 1968, in keeping with the regulations then in force of ad hoc rules for cultural bodies. When the law expired in 1977, a group of senators backed a bill presented by Giovanni Spadolini that allocated annual government funding of 300 million liras to the Foundation. It was on this occasion that the Foundation launched an effective press campaign obtaining two results: confirmation that it would secure public funding, on the one hand, and on the other, as proposed by the historian Rosario Villari, a member of the Chamber of Deputies' Education Commission, the introduction of comprehensive legislation regulating cultural bodies.

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The Foundation was provisionally housed in Palazzo Cisterna (site of the Province of Turin's offices) in Via Maria Vittoria 12 until 1966, then in Via Arsenale 33 (Palazzo Ceriana-Racca), until September 1, 1970, when it moved to Palazzo d'Azeglio, a historic building owned by Fiat which granted it free usage rights. The 70,000 books and pamphlets, 340 periodicals, and Einaudi's papers from San Giacomo, his country house and vineyards in Dogliani, and from Villa Tuscolana, his Roman residence, were transferred to the new site.

From its beginning the nature of the Foundation was determined by the interplay between its principal activities: preserving the cultural heritage, supporting research, offering academic preparation and stimulating debate and influencing cultural issues both locally and nationally. In the years following the end of World War II, the Foundation's first backers – a group of Turin professors that included Norberto Bobbio, Luigi Firpo and Alessandro Passerin d'Entrèves – had sought to introduce new

approaches in the social and political sciences at the Law Faculty's Institute of Political Science, which in the late 1960s would become the University's Faculty of Political Science. This Institute had also worked closely with the Cagnetti de Martiis Institute of Economics (where Luigi Einaudi had studied and where, as Deputy Director, he fought to keep it open during the fascist period) and with the Institute of History



Mario Einaudi

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whose director at the time was Franco Venturi.

It was Mario Einaudi, Luigi's elder son, who was the Foundation's true ideator and Chair of its Academic Committee from its founding until 1984. After studying under the anti-fascist Giole Solari at the University of Turin's Law School, Mario had left Italy in 1933. He and his wife Manon Michels became U.S. citizens and in 1945 he joined the faculty of Cornell University, where in the early 1960s he founded Cornell's Center for International Studies, which served as a model in defining the nature, identity, direction and structure of the Einaudi Foundation.

Within the framework of the profound changes occurring during this period, Italian society was acquiring the tools it needed to overcome longstanding inequality and eradicate pockets of backwardness.



**Cornell University, Ithaca NY**

The country was becoming industrialized. With contacts with other Western countries increasing, it was urgent that Italy create solid structures that would significantly improve its education system and educate people capable of governing, at every level, the increasingly

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complex society that was evolving. The Foundation's founders believed that this function could best be carried out by an institution that was private, yet closely connected to the heritage of knowledge conserved in universities, and could thereby also contribute to improving higher education. Equally important was the fact that the Foundation and its research were autonomous. It was a place in which the intellectual and professional growth of its fellowship holders could be engendered by cooperation in an environment of complete freedom from special interests. This second aspect of the Foundation was characteristic of the years when Mario Einaudi took part in directing it, the period up to 1984, when there were no doctoral programs in Italian universities.

The model of the Center for International Studies that the Foundation adapted to the context in which it functioned were given concrete form in the decision to give preference to areas of study that would foster the formation of sectors of the governing class capable of understanding and using modern social science. In this sense Mario Einaudi and other members of the Academic Committee, albeit within the bounds of strict scholarly confines, shared a common ethos rooted in Western democratic traditions and the sought through the Foundation to offer the young people studying there the cultural instruments that had been crucial to history's "great transformations".

This was translated into a complex organizational structure, with the presence of internal researchers alongside the Academic Committee. In addition, although grant holders could continue and complete their studies elsewhere in Italy or abroad, the Luigi Einaudi Foundation in Turin, where the seminars and meetings held defined the progress of research

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studies and methodology, was a precise, constant point of reference. Significant innovations were introduced, requiring research projects to be multi-disciplinary, involve teamwork and make use of new methodologies. In its first decade the Foundation's objectives were twofold. In fact its activities were based on the awareness that it was necessary to overcome the shortcomings of the country's system of higher education. Its multifaceted structure made it possible to envisage its evolving into an independent academic center, working with universities but distinct from them. An alternative hypothesis, advocated by Luigi Firpo, placed greater emphasis on shaping the new generations that would follow university careers, and reducing the Foundation's role as a separate research center. This latter approach ultimately prevailed, to some extent as a result of the tensions and social conflict that led to the series of mass strikes that swept Italy in the autumn and winter of 1969-70. In 1984, with the introduction of PhD programs in Italian universities, the Foundation reexamined its grant system to better enable it to support young people in the period between graduation from university and the start of their doctoral studies and the period between the end of their postgraduate studies and the beginning of their university teaching careers. In the years that followed, the Foundation continued to make fellowships available to enable young people to pursue doctoral studies, following a policy of supporting especially, but not exclusively, those who were continuing their studies abroad and creating fellowships for people under the age of thirty. The concept of an autonomous center for independent research was thus deemphasized in favor of support for the evolving university system.



## The Library



**Reading room**

The Foundation has carefully conserved and valorized its archival and library resources, which over the years have grown from the original donation made by Luigi Einaudi, and has consistently ensured that this legacy be made available to the public. Einaudi assembled an extraordinary collection of rare books on political philosophy, history, and especially economics. Today this library is unrivalled in Italy and few libraries elsewhere in the world have a comparably complete collection of rare volumes on topics fundamental to economic thought.

The Einaudi collection of works on physiocracy is particularly rich: only in France are there comparably extensive ones. Another area of excellence is the collection of works by the classical school of economists: there are both a first edition of *Political Discourses* by David Hume (1752) and the legendary rarity *Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en Général* by Richard

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Cantillon (1755), whose bibliographic history was a source of much controversy. The classical English economists are well represented. There are twenty-seven works by Adam Smith, including *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*



(1759), a first and second edition of *The Wealth of Nations* (1759 and 1778), the *Additions and Corrections* to the first two editions (1784) and the first French translation of the second original edition (1781). Einaudi also had copies of the first (1817) and third (1821) editions of David Ricardo's *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*. Even rarer is Einaudi's collection of works by Thomas Malthus, comparable to the one in Jesus College, Cambridge, to which Malthus bequeathed his

personal collection. The works owned by the Foundation include a first edition on blue paper of *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) and first and second editions of the *Principle of Political Economy* (1820 and



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1836). The Mills, father and son, are also well represented:

Einaudi had copies of the first, second and third editions of James Mill's *Elements of*



*Political Economy* (1821, 1824 and 1826), and twenty titles, many of them first editions, of works by John Stuart Mill, including the *Principles of Political Economy* of 1848 and *Unsettled Questions* (1844). A further important collection of books are works by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Italian economists which, with works by Beccaria, Verri, Gioja, Bosellini, Fuoco, Scialoja, Ferrara and other authors of note, is virtually complete.

Other rare works, which are of even greater interest to scholars of economic thought, include Gasparo Scaruffi's *Alitinonfo*, which first appeared in 1582; Antonio Serra's *Breve trattato delle cause che possono far abbondare li regni d'oro e d'argento...*, published in 1613; and the first edition of Abbot Galiani's *Della Moneta. Libri cinque*, printed in 1751 (with the publication date erroneously given on the title page as 1750).



The Library has continued to grow over the years via acquisitions and donations, and today houses over 250,000 volumes, with highly specialized collections that are unique in Italy, such as its approximately 15,000 works on Latin America. Another outstanding collection consists in over 10,000 books and brochures on the history of Piedmont, most of them collected by Einaudi. There is also a collection of about three hundred documents submitted to or issued by the eighteenth-centuries viceroys of Sardinia: petitions, edicts and juridical-economic proclamations.

A further collection consists in all the volumes issued by the Giulio Einaudi publishing house (13,500 works) between its founding in 1933 and the present. Luigi Einaudi owned a collection of the works his son published

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and since the Foundation was established, the publishing house has donated a copy of every book published to its Library.

The Library is open Monday to Friday, from 9 am to 7 pm.

### Newspaper and periodical library

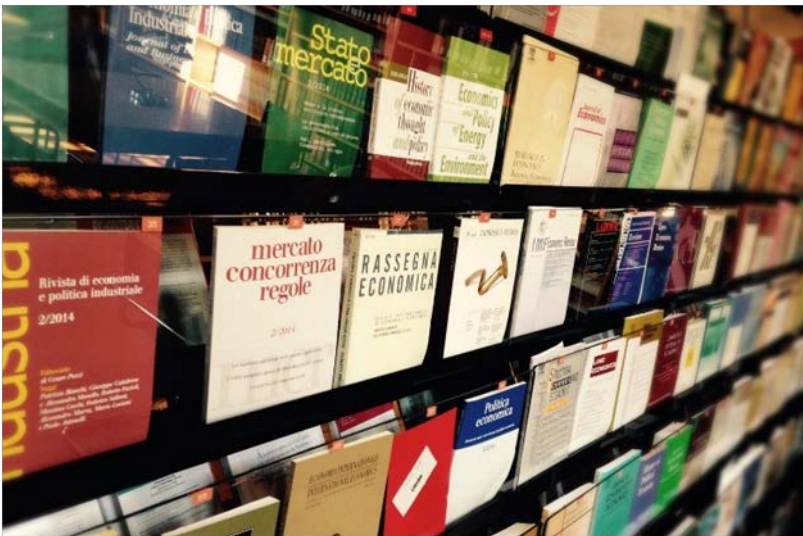
This section of the Library currently contains issues of 3,789 currently-published and out-of-print Italian and foreign periodicals.

Since its inception, it has both conserved and purchased collections of magazines dating from the first issue published, in some cases over a century ago. Its collection of *The Economist* (with issues from 1843 to the present) is one of the most complete in the world as the magazine's own collection was destroyed in 1942 during the London Blitz. Other magazines of which there are issues dating back over one hundred years are *The American Economic Review* (1911-...), *Papers and Proceedings of the American Economic Association* (1909-...); *Giornale degli economisti*, continued by *Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica*, continued by *Giornale degli economisti e annali di economia* (1875-2012); *The Economic Journal* (1891-...); *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1886-...);



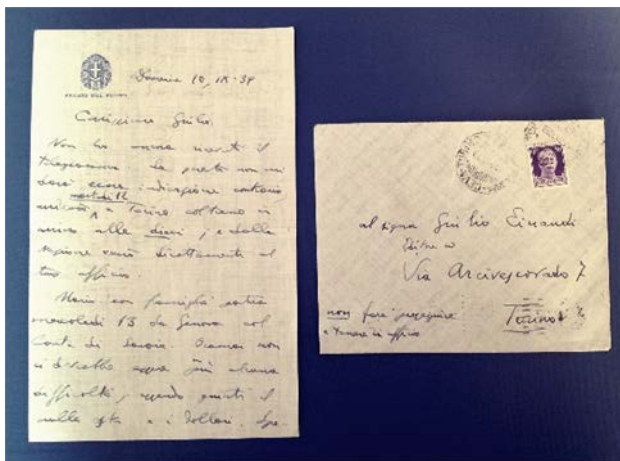
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*Revue d'économie politique* (1887-...); *Rivista storica italiana* (1884-...); *The American Historical Review* (1895/96-...); *Historische Zeitschrift* (1859-...); *History* (1912-...); *The Journal of American History* (1914/15-...); *Rassegna storica del Risorgimento* (1914-...); *Revue Historique* (1876-...); *Annuario statistico italiano* (1886-...); *The Journal of Political Economy* (1892-...). Of noteworthy value is the collection of over 4,000 Acts of Parliament, from both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, starting from the first session after unification, when Italy's Parliament met in Turin, proceeding through the years of the Kingdom of Italy and continuing to the eleventh legislature of the Republic which closed in 1994. It also has a complete collection of the proceedings of the *Consulta Nazionale* (1945-1946), the provisional legislative body that governed Italy in 1945-1946, and of the *Assemblea Costituente* (1946-1948), the body that drew up the constitution of the Republic of Italy after the 1946 referendum that abolished the monarchy.



## Historical Archive

The Foundation's Historical Archive was begun in 1968, with two donations of papers: those of Luigi Einaudi and those of Paolo Ignazio Maria Thaon di Revel, Podestà of Turin,



**A Luigi Einaudi letter's to his son Giulio (1939)**

and subsequently Senator (from 1933) and Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Italy (1935-1943). After the original bequest, other papers of Einaudi's were given to the Foundation as they came to light, often unexpectedly. Many of them had not been known to exist. Materials were found at Einaudi's home in Dogliani, while others were brought to the Foundation's notice and donated by people he had corresponded with while working as a professor, journalist and statesman. Alongside the



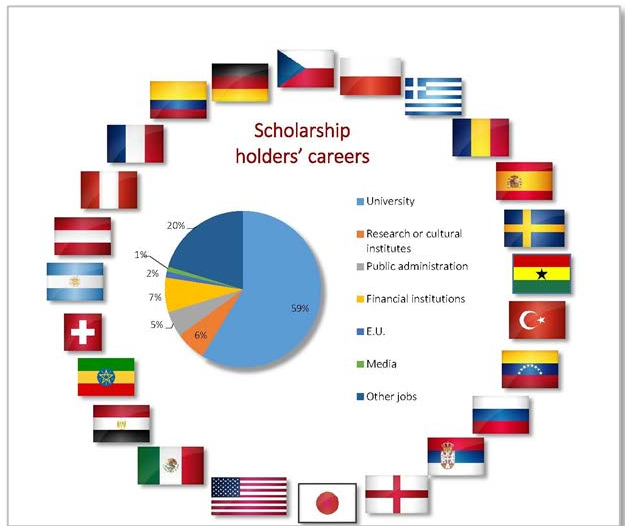
main corpus, other archives have been assembled over the last fifty years and constitute a complex source of great value for historical, economic and social research on Italy, Western Europe and the United States during the nineteenth and twentieth

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centuries. In recent years the acquisition of the papers of outstanding Italian intellectuals and politicians (Manlio Brosio, Giovanni Busino, Attilio Cabiati, Mario Einaudi, Alberto Geisser, Roberto Michels, Augusto Monti, Francesco Saverio Nitti, Gian Lupo Osti, Luca Pietromarchi, Giuseppe Prato, Franco Reviglio, Agostino Rocca, Ruggiero Romano, Franco Venturi), and a collection of miscellaneous papers, which includes manuscripts by writer and patriot Silvio Pellico (1789-1854), has enriched the collection of over 400,000 documents and photographs. Access to material in the Foundation's Historical Archives has been the principal, and sometimes sole basis for a substantial series of papers published by the Foundation in its series "Studi" and "Annali", and papers by external researchers which have appeared in books and journals and over time have had significant scholarly influence.

### Fellowships and Study Grants

As previously stated, on several occasions over the years Mario Einaudi and the Academic Committee defined the Einaudi Foundation's purpose on the basis of the premise that Italian society was being





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transformed and modernized and that it was therefore necessary to train “young scholars in the fields of economics, political science and history” who would be capable of meeting the challenges posed by “the needs of a modern society” (Article 2 of the Foundation’s Charter). To fulfill its aim of “strengthening the country’s intellectual energies”, in a confidential memorandum from September 1969 conserved in the Foundation’s archives, Mario Einaudi wrote that “the Foundation wishes to aid the best Italian researchers on economics and in other fields of study, who have left the country to seek the tools needed for their work and the stimulus to conduct research that they feel were not present in Italy”. He went on to define the Foundation’s task as being the creation of “a determined ‘critical mass’ of intelligence that can be ‘reintroduced into circulation’ to the benefit of Italy’s state apparatus, universities, major state-controlled and semi-private bodies that must now deal with the immense responsibilities inherent in modernization and development, and of private companies’ research centers, and all those who may need competent people whose training qualifies them to meet the needs of a society in transformation”.

The extent of the Foundation’s work in the field of post-graduate education can be measured, in quantitative terms, in the over 1200 fellowships and research grants it has awarded to over 700 young researchers from twenty-four countries.

### Premises: Palazzo d'Azeglio

The Palazzo was built within the boundaries of the second expansion of the City of Turin, decided on by King Carlo Emanuele II and planned by the architect Amedeo di Castellamonte in 1673. The Palazzo itself was designed by Michelangelo Garove as a noble residence in the French *entre cour et jardin* style for



**G. Camino, *Palazzo d'Azeglio a Torino* (1851)**

the Marquis Giuseppe di Marolles, First Ducal Equerry and Lieutenant Colonel in the Guards regiment. The style was determined in part by the narrow rectangular area available for construction. Marolles's contract entrusting the construction work to masterbuilder Giovan Battista Mariano of Valsolda is dated June 27, 1679. In 1697, shortly after Marolles's death in 1691, his surviving sisters sold the property to Count Baldassarre Filippo Roero di Sciolze. Approximately eighty years later, in 1778, the building was ceded to the Marquis Ludovico Giuseppe Arborio di Gattinara and di Breme, Count of Sartirana, a wealthy landowner, destined for a brilliant diplomatic career under the King of Sardinia, who also held important positions under the Napoleonic government in Italy, serving as Minister of the Interior from 1806 to 1809. Before moving to the Palazzo with his wife Marianna dal Pozzo della Cisterna, the Count



**Main entrance of Palazzo d'Azeglio**

decided to have large-scale restoration work done to make the building more consonant with his rank. The most significant changes in the work directed by Filippo Castelli were the construction of an honor courtyard on the west side of the Palazzo and the opening of access to the street – in the form of an arched portal – on the new south flank. The complex restructuring was finished in 1781. The ten canvases which depict ruins and seascapes that are placed over doors in the Palazzo, the work of the Bologna painter Gaetano Ottani, were done in this period. In 1789 the Marquis di Breme ceded the building to the Marquis Cesare Taparelli d'Azeglio (1763-1830), whose three sons, Roberto (1790), Prospero (1793) and Massimo (1798), were born there. Cesare d'Azeglio died in 1830, leaving the Palazzo to his eldest son, Roberto. When Roberto died

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in 1862, his son Vittorio Emanuele d'Azeglio inherited the property, which he immediately sold to Banca di Credito Italiano, founded in Turin only a few weeks earlier. Four years later the bank ceded the Palazzo to the lawyer and financier Vincenzo Ceriana (1853-1934), a leading figure in Piedmont's financial world. His daughter Teresa married Count Severino Casana (1842-1912), who was also a member of a family of bankers but worked as an architect and was interested in political life. He lived in his father-in-law's Palazzo for forty years and it is likely that he supervised some of the ornamental and structural modifications that were made. A new dining room was built: it was faced with Second-Empire style wainscoting, embellished with gilded friezes; there are inlays of Oriental porcelain on the walls and ceiling. The large entry hall was decorated with stuccowork depicting musical trophies and medallions. In 1872 Francesco



Conference hall

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Gonin made tempera paintings on the ceiling of what is now the conference room, depicting the sun and the hours dancing around the carriage of the four seasons symbolically represented with groups of putti around the cornice. It was also at this time that the wall along the east side of the garden was remade, replacing a low rustic-style wall with the elaborate structure that now exists. Carlo, the son of Severino Casana and Teresa Ceriana, sold the Palazzo to Giovanni Agnelli, founder and president of Fiat, who gave it to his daughter Tina (Aniceta) in 1911, when she married Carlo Nasi. The Nasi family also had work done on the building: this included moving its large kitchens to the basement and transforming the courtyard stables into a garage. The most radical transformation was the outcome of Emanuele Nasi's decision to modify the grand staircase, built in the widely-used style of two flights of stairs reached through a door in the wall at the back of the entry hall. Following the Milan architect Tommaso Buzzi's plan, this



Staircase of T. Buzzi

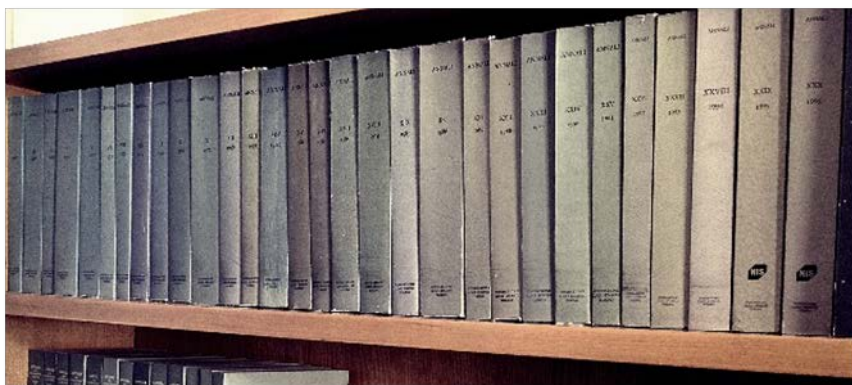
staircase was demolished and replaced by new ramps with a double crossed spiral, winding steps and painted wrought-iron banisters. In 1968 Emanuele Nasi ceded the Palazzo to Fiat, which briefly used it as the site

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of Giovanni Agnelli Foundation. The most recent restructuring of the interiors was carried out in 1970, when architect Amedeo Albertini supervised the work that made it possible for the Luigi Einaudi Foundation to move into Palazzo d'Azeglio. For the history of the Palazzo as the premises of the Foundation, see Luigi Firpo, *Palazzo d'Azeglio, una dimora signorile della vecchia Torino* (excerpt from *Annali della Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, IV, 1970*), Torino, 2011.

### Publications

#### «Annali» / The Annals



The *Annali* have been published since 1967, three years after the Foundation was established. Their objective is to maintain close ties with the research activities advanced and funded by the Foundation, in a wide range of historic, social and economic disciplines.



### “Studi” /Studies

The series entitled *Studi* comprises essays on a wide range of topics, conference proceedings and monographic research papers. It includes the following titles:

1. *Nord e Sud nella società e nell'economia italiana di oggi*. Atti del Convegno promosso dalla Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 30 marzo – 8 aprile 1967), 1967.
2. G. M. Bravo, *Torino operaia. Mondo del lavoro e idee sociali nell'età di Carlo Alberto*, 1968.
- 3-5. E. Rossi e G. P. Nitti (cur.), *Banche, governo e parlamento negli Stati sardi. Fonti documentarie (1843-1861)*, 1968 (3 vols.).
6. T. Cozzi, *Sviluppo e stabilità dell'economia*, 1969.
7. A. Caizzi, *Terra, vigneto e uomini nelle colline novaresi durante l'ultimo secolo*, 1969.
8. S. Sechi, *Dopoguerra e fascismo in Sardegna*, 1969.
9. A. Agosti, A. Andreasi, G. M. Bravo, D. Marucco, M. Nejrrotti, *Il movimento sindacale in Italia. Rassegna di studi (1945-1969)*, 1971 (2<sup>a</sup> ed.).
10. D. Marucco, *Arturo Labriola e il sindacalismo rivoluzionario in Italia*, 1970.
11. *Anarchici e anarchia nel mondo contemporaneo*. Atti del Convegno promosso dalla Fondazione Einaudi (Torino, 5-7 dicembre 1969), 1971.
12. M. Carmagnani, *Sviluppo industriale e sottosviluppo economico. Il caso cileno (1860-1920)*, 1971.
13. F. Bonelli, *La crisi del 1907. Una tappa dello sviluppo industriale in Italia*, 1971.
14. S. Sechi (cur.), *Dipendenza e sottosviluppo in America Latina*, 1972.
15. A. Vercelli, *Teoria della struttura economica capitalistica. Il metodo di Marx e i fondamenti della critica all'economia politica*, 1973.
16. F. Claudin, A. Kriegel, R. Paris, E. Ragionieri, M. L. Salvadori, P. Spriano, L. Valiani, *Problemi di storia dell'Internazionale comunista (1919-1939)*. Relazioni tenute al Seminario di studi organizzato dalla Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, aprile 1972), a cura di A. Agosti, 1974.
17. M. Ambrosoli, *John Symonds. Agricoltura e politica in Corsica e Italia (1765-1770)*, 1974.
18. G. Assereto, *La Repubblica ligure (1797-1799). Lotte politiche e problemi finanziari*, 1975.

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19. *Commemorazione di Luigi Einaudi nel centenario della nascita (1874-1974)*, 1975.

20. R. Faucci, *Finanza, amministrazione e pensiero economico. Il caso della contabilità di Stato da Cavour al fascismo*, 1975.

21. S. Pistone (cur.), *L'idea dell'unificazione europea dalla prima alla seconda guerra mondiale*. Relazioni tenute al Convegno di studi svoltosi presso la Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 25-26 ottobre 1974), 1975.

22. L. Allegra e A. Torre, *La nascita della storia sociale in Francia, dalla Comune alle «Annales»*, 1977.

23. G. Marocco, *Giambattista Vasco*, 1977.

24. S. Martinotti Dorigo e P. Fadini Giordana (cur.), *L'Archivio di Agostino Rocca*, 1978.



25. C. Pazzagli, *Per la storia della agricoltura toscana nei secoli XIX e XX. Dal catasto particellare lorente al catasto agrario del 1929*, 1979.

26. M. Albertone, *Fisiocra- ti, istruzione e cultura*, 1979.

27. L. Einaudi e B. Croce, *Carteggio (1902-1953)*, a cura di L. Firpo, 1988.

28. L. Einaudi e E. Rossi, *Carteggio (1925-1961)*, a cura di G. Busino e S. Martinotti Dorigo, 1988.

29. M. T. Maiullari (cur.), *Storiografia francese ed italiana a confronto sul fenomeno associativo durante XVIII e XIX secolo*. Atti delle giornate di studio promosse dalla Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 6-7 maggio 1988), 1990.

30. C. Malandrino (cur.), *Alle origini dell'europeismo in Piemonte. La crisi del primo dopoguerra, la cultura politica piemontese e il problema dell'unità europea*. Atti del Convegno tenuto presso la Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 28-29 novembre 1991), 1993.



31. M. Albertone e A. Masoero (cur.), *Political economy and national realities*. Papers presented at the Conference held at the Luigi Einaudi Foundation, Palazzo d'Azeglio (Torino, September 10-12, 1992), 1994.
32. M. Vaudagna (cur.), *I trent'anni della Fondazione Luigi Einaudi. Mario Einaudi (1904-1994) intellettuale, storico ed organizzatore culturale tra America ed Europa*. Atti del Convegno tenuto presso la Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 29-30 novembre 1994), 1995.
33. L. Guerci e G. Ricuperati (cur.), *Il coraggio della ragione. Franco Venturi intellettuale e storico cosmopolita*. Atti del convegno internazionale di studi promosso da Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Università degli studi di Torino (Rettorato Facoltà di lettere e filosofia, Dipartimento di storia), Accademia delle scienze, Deputazione di storia patria, con la collaborazione di Giulio Einaudi editore e Società italiana di studi sul XVIII secolo (Torino, 12-14 dicembre 1996), 1998.
34. S. Pistone e C. Malandrino (cur.), *Europeismo e federalismo in Piemonte tra le due guerre mondiali. La Resistenza e i Trattati di Roma (1957)*. Atti del Convegno tenuto presso la Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, 9-10 ottobre 1997), 1999.
35. G. A. Haywood, *Failure of a dream. Sidney Sonnino and the rise and fall of liberal Italy 1847-1922*, 1999.
36. R. Marchionatti (cur.), "From our Italian correspondent", *Luigi Einaudi's articles in «The Economist», 1908-1946*, 2000 (2 vols.).
37. C. Malandrino e R. Marchionatti (cur.), *Economia, sociologia e politica nell'opera di Vilfredo Pareto*, 2000.
38. G. Ricuperati (cur.), *La reinvenzione dei Lumi. Percorsi storiografici del Novecento*, 2000.
39. C. Malandrino (cur. e introd.), *Una rivista all'avanguardia. La «Riforma Sociale» (1894-1935). Politica, società, istituzioni, economia, statistica*, presentazione di G. M. Bravo, 2000.
40. L. Einaudi, *Riflessioni di un liberale sulla democrazia: 1943-1947*, a cura di P. Soddu, 2001.
41. B. Bagnato (cur.), *I diari di Luca Pietromarchi: ambasciatore italiano a Mosca (1958-1961)*, 2002.
42. B. Bagnato, *Prove di Ostpolitik. Politica ed economia nella strategia italiana verso l'Unione Sovietica, 1958-1963*, 2003.
43. L. Saiu, *Stati Uniti e Italia nella Grande guerra, 1914-1918*, 2003.
44. C. Malandrino (cur.), *Un popolo per l'Europa unita: fra dibattito storico e nuove prospettive teoriche e politiche*, presentazione di D. Velo, 2004.

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45. G. Monestarolo, *Negozianti e imprenditori nel Piemonte d'Antico Regime: la cultura economica d'Ignazio Donaudi delle Mallere (1744-1795)*, 2006.
46. F. Forte, *L'economia liberale di Luigi Einaudi. Saggi*, 2009.
47. R. Marchionatti (cur.), *La Scuola di economia di Torino. Co-protagonisti ed epigoni*, 2009.
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